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10 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
11 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
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13 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
14 Plaintiff,
15 v.
16 DENNIS ALBA,
17 Defendant.

Case No.: 01 CR 3177-W

**ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT’S
MOTION TO REDUCE SENTENCE
UNDER 18 U.S.C. § 3582 (c)(1)(A)
[DOC. 1274]**

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19 On May 26, 2005, this Court sentenced Defendant Dennis Alba to 360 months
20 imprisonment for engaging in a continuing criminal enterprise in violation of 21 U.S.C. §
21 841(a). The Bureau of Prisons (“BOP”) placed him on home confinement in May 2020.
22 Defendant now moves for a reduction in sentence pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A)
23 because of his success on home confinement, rehabilitation and that his age and health
24 make him more likely to get very sick from Covid-19 should he be returned to prison.

25 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c) provides that a defendant may bring a motion only after he has
26 “fully exhausted all administrative rights to appeal a failure of the Bureau of Prisons” to
27 bring a motion on his behalf. Defendant has satisfied the exhaustion requirement and the
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1 Court has jurisdiction. For the reasons below, the Court **DENIES** Defendant's motion to
2 reduce his sentence.

3 Under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A), a court may reduce a defendant's term of
4 imprisonment "after considering the factors set forth in [18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)]" if the
5 court finds that "extraordinary and compelling reasons warrant such a reduction." The
6 United States Sentencing Commission ("USSG") recognizes that certain medical
7 conditions may constitute an "extraordinary and compelling reason" warranting a
8 reduction in sentence under § 3582. See USSG § 1B1.13. However, application note
9 1(A) limits a reduction for medical conditions to "terminal illness" or if the defendant is:

- 10 (I) suffering from a serious physical or medical condition,
- 11 (II) suffering from a serious functional or cognitive impairment, or
- 12 (III) experiencing deteriorating physical or mental health because of the
aging process,

13 that substantially diminishes the ability of the defendant to provide self-care within
14 the environment of a correctional facility and from which he or she is not expected
15 to recover.

16 U.S.S.G. § 1B1.13, cmt. n.1(A)(i)-(ii). U.S.S.G. § 1B1.13 is not binding, however, and
17 "district courts are empowered ... to consider any extraordinary and compelling reason
18 for release that a defendant might raise." United States v. Aruda, 993 F.3d 797, 802 (9th
19 Cir. 2021).

20 While the Court may consider factors outside of those articulated in the
21 Commission's policy statement, no evidence shows that Defendant's basis for
22 modification of sentence meet the high bar needed to show an extraordinary and
23 compelling reason for a sentence reduction.

24 Defendant contends that his compliance with the conditions of his home
25 confinement justify a reduction in sentence. Performing well on home confinement is the
26 norm and not an extraordinary and compelling reason for a reduced sentence.

1 The Court agrees that Defendant has demonstrated rehabilitation. However, as
2 Defendant acknowledges, rehabilitation alone cannot be the basis for compassionate
3 release. 28 U.S.C. § 994(t). The Sentencing Commission report states that rehabilitation
4 “may be considered in addition to another extraordinary and compelling reason.” United
5 States Sentencing Commission, *Compassionate Release: The Impact of the First Step Act*
6 *and Covid -19 Pandemic* at 34.

7 Defendant contends that his age and health make him more likely to get seriously
8 ill from Covid-19 should he be returned to prison. There is no evidence of a plan to
9 return him to prison. The only medical condition he identifies is hypertension or high-
10 blood pressure. BOP records indicate that his medical conditions were being managed as
11 they state he “has no medical restrictions.” (Motion [Doc. 1274], Ex. E [Doc. 1274-1].)

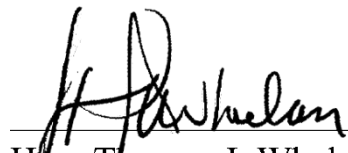
12 No “extraordinary and compelling” reasons exist to justify the extraordinary relief
13 of a reduced sentence. Defendant does not have a terminal illness and is not suffering
14 from a serious condition that substantially diminishes his ability to provide self-care.

15 Lastly, the 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) factors counsel against Defendant’s early release.
16 His criminal history includes a prior conviction for conspiracy to distribute a controlled
17 substance. Drug traffickers, especially repeat drug traffickers, pose a danger to the
18 community.

19 Based on the foregoing, Defendant’s motion for a reduced sentence is **DENIED**.

20 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

21 Dated: January 18, 2023

22 
23 Hon. Thomas J. Whelan
24 United States District Judge
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